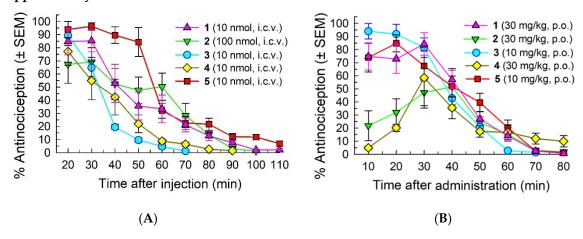
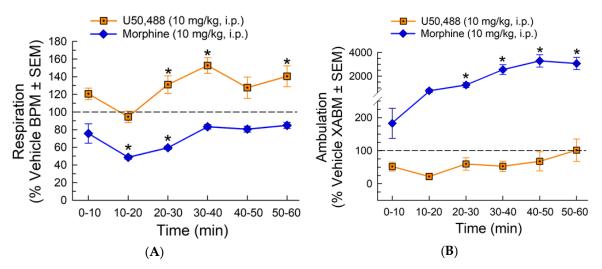
## Supplementary Material



**Figure S1.** Time-course of antinociceptive activity in the 55 °C warm-water tail-withdrawal assay following (**A**) i.c.v. administration and (**B**) oral administration in C57Bl/6J mice of a maximally efficacious dose. Points represent average % antinociception  $\pm$  SEM from 4-16 mice for each set presented.



**Figure S2.** Effects of the U50,488 or morphine on (**A**) respiration and (**B**) ambulation in C57BL76J mice. Respiration and ambulation were monitored after administration of U50,488 or morphine (10 mg/kg, i.p.) using the CLAMS/Oxymax system. Data from 9-18 mice presented as % vehicle response  $\pm$  SEM; breaths per minute, BPM (**A**) or ambulation, XAMB (**B**). \*significantly different from response of saline alone (p < 0.05); two-way RM ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison *post hoc* test.

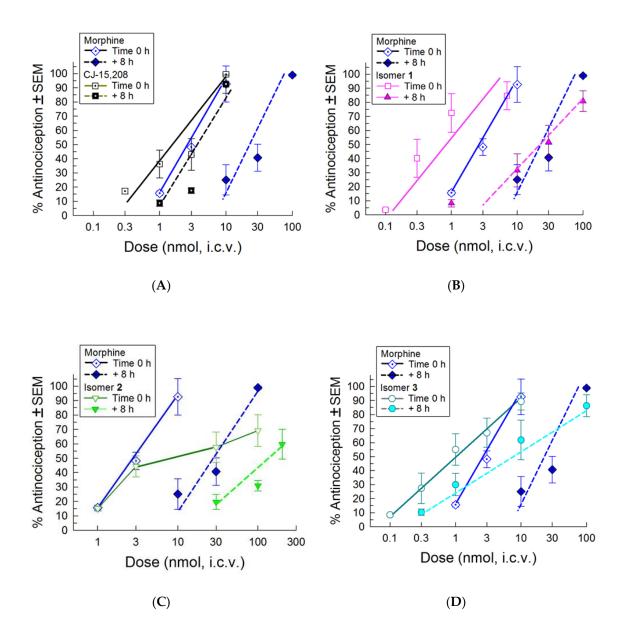
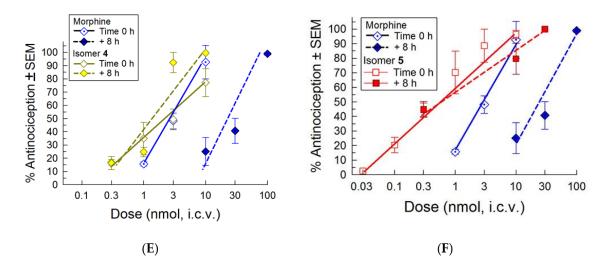
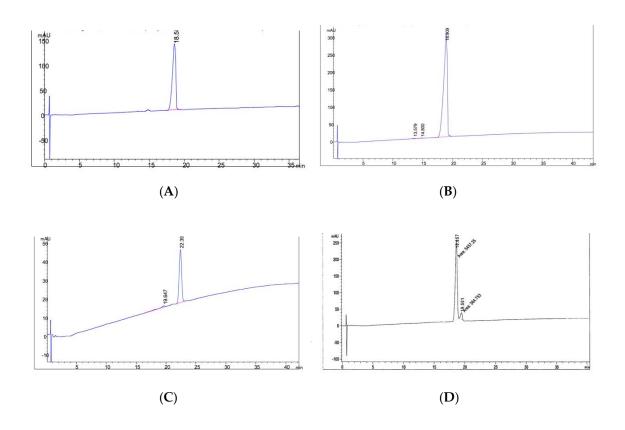


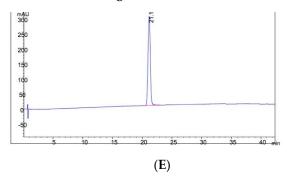
Figure S3. Cont.



**Figure S3.** Evaluation of acute antinociceptive tolerance in the 55 °C warm-water tail-withdrawal assay following i.c.v. administration of morphine, (A) CJ-15,208, (B) 1, (C) 2, (D) 3, (E) 4 or (F) 5. All points represent antinociception at peak response in naïve mice (Time 0 h) and mice that were previously administered an ED $_{50}$  dose of test compound (as listed) prior to additional administration of a graded dose of test compound eight hours later (Time 8 h). Points represent average % antinociception  $\pm$  SEM from 8-16 mice for each set presented.







**Figure S4.** HPLC chromatograms of the peptides in 15–55% MeCN over 40 min with 0.1% TFA, detection at 214 nm, **(A) 1**, **(B) 2**, **(C) 3**, **(D) 4** and **(E) 5** 

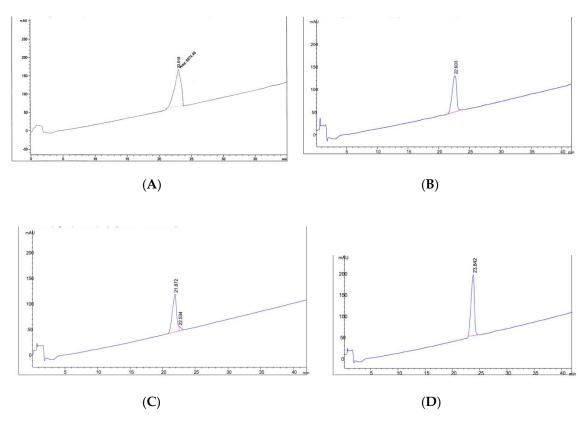


Figure S5. HPLC chromatograms of the peptides in 30–70% MeOH over 40 min with 0.1% TFA, detection at 230 nm, (A) 1, (B) 3, (C) 4 and (D) 5